Other key figures in the French Romanticism

■ Writers
1. Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850)
   a. "Dante: The Divine Comedy"
   b. Explore the human society
   c. Consist of
      i. 95 novels
      ii. 50 sketches
      iii. 2500 characters and more than 570 main characters
   d. Portray the society at that time
   e. Balzac: live in his imagination
2. Stendhal (pseud. of Marie Henri Beyle)
   a. Subject: complex and individual hero
   b. "The Red and The Black"
      i. The egocentric hero sees the society as his enemy

■ Musicians
3. Hector Berlioz
   a. "La Symphonie fantastique (1830)
   b. Music is im???
   c. Guns and canons in music: loud and passionate
4. Frederic Chopin
   a. The poet of piano

■ Painters
5. Théodore Géricault
   a. Precursor in romantic painting
   b. Théodore Géricault, "The Raft of the Medusa" (1819).
      i. A group of dying sailors
      ii. Refer to an actual tragedy
         1) Name of a French ship, 1816, sink
         2) Near Africa
         3) 15 our of 400 sailors survive
      iii. The small dot in the painting
         1) A ship coming to rescue
      iv. Revolutionary technique: bold and dark colors
         1) Cruel
6. Eugene Delacroix
   a. 

Lecture 5
February 8, 2005
a. Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863), "Self-portrait" (c. 1837).

b. "Dante and Virgil in Hell" (1822)
   i. Dark, tragedy colors
   ii. the red-robed figure is the Latin poet Virgil
   iii. the writhing, demonic souls of immoral Florentines struggle to get into the boat

c. "The Massacre at Chios" (1824).
   i. Contemporary
Contemporary

ii. great vividness of color and strong emotion it pictured

iii. an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were killed by the Turkish army (Ottoman Empire) on the island of Chios

d. “The Death of Sardanapalus” (1827).

i. The legendary king of Syria

ii. Everything he possessed to die with him

iii. A synthesis of violence, egoism and horror

iv. Victor Hugo: one of the first few to appreciate the painting

e. Travel to north America

f. Morocco: the exoticism and oriental beauty
Classical Art
Topic: Noble and dignified
Style: Calm and steady
Value: Stability and conformity
Characterized by: Line (purity and clarity)

Romantic Art
Exotic, violent, dramatic, passionate
Emotional, exuberant
Movement (change)
Color

Compare the classical and romantic portrayal of the same person

1. “Paganini”, etching by Jean-Dominique Ingres, after a drawing by David (1818)

   a. Classical or neo-classical artist
   b. Line
   c. Pose of Paganini: calm, stillness are valued

2. “Study of Paganini”, by Eugène Delacroix (c. 1831)

   a. Use a brush
   b. Exuberant force and energy
   c. Intense movement

3. the artistic duel between Ingres the Classicist and Delacroix the Romantic
Historical Timeline

1762: Rousseau's Social Contract
1769: Napoleon Bonaparte born in Ajaccio, Corsica
1774: Louis XVI becomes king
1789: French Revolution, storming of La Bastille
1792: Louis XVI tried for treason and convicted; monarchy abolished
1793: Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette are guillotined in Paris
1794: Robespierre overthrown and end of Reign of Terror
1796: Napoleon weds Rose de Beauharnais (the future Empress Joséphine)
1799: Robert in France invents a paper-making machine
1799: French soldiers discover the Rosetta Stone
1799: General Bonaparte enters Paris
1803-15: Napoleonic Wars expand the Empire
1804: Bonaparte crowns himself Emperor Napoleon I
1808: Napoleon Commercial Code goes into effect, standardizing commercial practices throughout the French Empire
1809: The baccalaureate examination is established
1814: Napoleon abdicates and is exiled to Elba
1814–24: Reign of Louis XVIII
1814: Congress of Vienna begins to remake Europe after the downfall of Napoleon
1815: Napoleon enters Paris, the beginning of the "100 Days"
1815: Napoleon defeated at Waterloo
1815: Napoleon is deported to Santa Helena, an island off the coast of Africa
1824–30: Reign of Charles X
1830-48: Reign of Louis Philippe
1852: Napoleon I's nephew crowned as Emperor Napoleon III
1853: Haussman redesigns Paris
1870-71: Franco-Prussian War
1871: Third Republic
1889: Eiffel Tower built
1898-1906: The Dreyfus Affair - anti-semitic French army
1905: CharlesPathé colors black and white films by machine.
1914-18: World War I
1919: Versailles Treaty
1929-39: The Depression
1939: France declares war on Germany
1940: Paris falls, Vichy's government formed
1944-45: D-Day and Allied victory and Fourth Republic led by de Gaulle
1946-54: War in Indochina
1954-58: War of Algeria
1958: De Gaulle initiates 5th Republic
1968: General strikes and students' riots in Paris
1789-1799

1799-1815
Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul, then Emperor of the French (1804). First Empire. Establishment of modern administrative institutions, codification of the law. European wars lead to abdication of the Emperor.

1815-1848

1848-1852
Revolution. Second Republic. First laws on labour, the press and education.

1852-1870

1870-1875
Franco-Prussian war resulting in the loss of Alsace and Lorraine and the fall of Napoleon III. Paris Commune (1871). Third Republic.

1875-1914

1914-1918

1919-1939

1939-1945

1946-1957

1958-1968
The July Revolution of 1830

1. July, 26: Charles X: new rules

2. July 27 - July 29, 1830
   a. The three glorious days
   b. Charles X was overthrown

3. August 2nd
   a. Charles X was forced to abdicate
   b. Louis-Philippe of Orleans crowned King
      i. A distant cousin of Charles X

Delacroix "Liberty Leading the People" (1830-1831)

1. Background of the painting
   a. Notre Dame of Paris
   b. Battle

2. Artistic Salon on 1841
   a. Consider it to be too emotional and intense

3. King is afraid of the lead of rebellion

4. Other adoptions
   a. Britain
      i. Economic Prosperity and growing industrialization

5. The Woman
   a. The Phrygian cap (bonnet)
      i. Originally in Phrygia (Asian Minor)
      ii. In ancient art: associate with orientations
      iii. In ancient Rome: worn by emancipated slaves, as a symbol of freedom
      iv. During French Revolution, adopted as the “cap of liberty” as a symbol of freedom
      v. In this painting: free from bandage of absolute monarchy
   b. Woman with a Phrygian cap: symbol of liberty
      i. Still used today
      ii. National liberty figure of people
   c. Name: Marie-Anne
      i. A common name in 18th century, French
   d. La Marianne

In fact, people don’t wear it in the July Revolution, but Delacroix want to show the same spirit.
The Symbol of French Republic

The NEW French Republic Logo
1) As an ideal
2) Not politically

Today it is relatively ambiguous
Actually two versions
1) The Seditious Marianne
   a) Appeal to political left
      i) Liberal and support social change
2) The Academic Marianne
   a) Appeal to conservatives
      i) Suspicious of changes
3) In every city hall of French town, there is a bust of Marianne
   a) Can check whether the town is left or right by checking which Marianne is used